



LONGLEAF ECOSYSTEM PRINT & SPECIES KEY

Available for purchase at longleafalliance.org/merchandise



This large scale, complex "ecosystem" level drawing depicts the plants and animals that might be encountered on a stroll through a longleaf pine forest. Specifically, the image includes longleaf pine habitats and associated species commonly observed in the sandy rolling hills of the Florida Panhandle, South Georgia and Alabama.

About the artist - Florida native Patrick Elliott's appreciation of the South's natural communities blossomed during his early years spent in the scrub of Central Florida. Upon moving to Tallahassee, Patrick began to appreciate the beauty and complexity of the local longleaf forests. As an amateur botanist and herpetologist, Patrick takes great care to research and perfect his craft.



LONGLEAF PINE ECOSYSTEMS

The vast forest of longleaf pine once stretched as far as the eye could see from Virginia to Texas. Frequent landscape fires created by lightning, Native Americans, early settlers, and slaves helped this forest thrive & dominate the uplands of the South. This “fire forest” of longleaf pine was rich in both plants and animals. Sadly only a small portion of this magnificent forest remains.

ECOSYSTEM ILLUSTRATION

This “ecosystem” level drawing by Patrick Elliott depicts plants and animals that might be observed in the sandy rolling hills of the Florida Panhandle, South Georgia, and Alabama.

PLANTS OF LONGLEAF PINE

- 1 – Longleaf Pine; mature living tree
- 1a Immature longleaf pine in various growth stages
- 1b Root system of immature longleaf pine
- 1c Dead longleaf pine (snag, standing dead)
- 1d Dead longleaf pine with “catface” scar; relic of turpentine/naval store industry
- 1e Broken clay “Herty” turpentine cup; relic of turpentine industry
- 1f Longleaf pine log (fatwood or lightwood); fallen dead tree rich in flammable resin
- 1g Longleaf pine stump (lightwood); old cut pine rich in flammable resin
- 1h Longleaf pine tree scarred by lightning strike
- 1hh Patch of wiregrass and other groundcover plants burned by fire
- 1i Fire blackened bases of pine and oak trees; evidence of frequent fires
- 1j Detritus (pine needles, dead plant material, bark, twigs, etc.) provides fuel for fire
- 1uu Cavity tree (mature LIVING longleaf pine occupied by red-cockaded woodpeckers); a group of cavity trees is called a cluster

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PLANTS OF LONGLEAF PINE (Continued)

- 2 – Blackjack Oak

2a Dead Blackjack Oak (snag)

3 – Turkey Oak

4 – Bluejack Oak

5 – Post Oak

6 – Sand Post Oak

7 – Running Oak

8 – Sassafras

9 – Wild Persimmon

10 – Flowering Dogwood

11 – Wild Plum / Hog Plum

12 – Alabama Cherry / Chokecherry

13 – Winged Sumac

14 – American Beautyberry

15 – Chinquapin

16 – Black Cherry

17 – Yellow Hawthorn / Hawthorn

18 – Deerberry

19 – Sparkleberry

20 – Wiregrass / Pineland Threeawn

20a Wiregrass root system

21 – Lopsided Indian grass

22 – Broomsedge / Bluestem

several species represented

23 – Toothache grass

24 – Dogfennel

25 – Yaupon / Cassina

26 – Wax Myrtle / Southern Bayberry

27 – Gopher Apple

28 – Flag Pawpaw

29 – Pricklypear Cactus

30 – Baptisia / Pineland Wild Indigo

31 – Goldenrod

32 – Blazing Star / Gayfeather

33 – Lady Lupine

34 – Carolina / Yellow Jessamine

35 – Spanish Larkspur / Standing Cypress

36 – Dwarf Huckleberry

37 – Black-Eyed Susan
- 38 – Elephant’s Foot

39 – Dog Tongue

40 – Rabbit Tobacco

41 – False Hoarhound

42 – Roserush

43 – Greeneyes

44 – Maypop / Passion Flower

45 – Beargrass / Yucca

46 – Minty Rosemary

47 – Dotted Horsemint

48 – Sandhill Milkweed

49 – Partridge Pea

50 – Blue Dogbane / Bluestar

51 – Sand Blackberry

52 – Poison Oak

53 – Butterfly Pea

54 – Deer Moss

55 – Rabbit Bells

56 – Spurge Nettle / Finger Rot / Tread-Softly

57 – Blue Curls

58 – Catbriar / Smilax

59 – Trailing Milk Pea

60 – Scurf Pea

61 – Goat’s Rue / Devil’s Shoestring

62 – Stylisma Morning Glory

64 – Hairsedge

65 – Meadow Beauty

63 – Sensitive Briar

66 – Gallberry

67 – Saw Palmetto

68 – Grass-Leaved / Golden Aster

69 – Golden Aster

70 – Butterfly Milkweed

71 – Sandspur

72 – Lantana

73 – Foliose / Leafy Lichen

74 – Spanish Moss

75 – Wild Grape / Summer Grape

76 – Bracken Fern

ANIMALS OF LONGLEAF PINE

- A – Gopher Tortoise

A1 Gopher Tortoise burrow; cutaway underground view

A2 Burrow entrance

A3 Sand mound/apron; cutaway view showing tortoise nest with eggs

A4 Gopher Tortoise scat / droppings

A5 Gopher Tortoise Onthophagus Scarab Beetle

A6 Gopher Tortoise Aphodius Scarab Beetle

A7 Gopher Tortoise Tick

B – Gopher Tortoise Camel/Cave Cricket

C – Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake

D – Florida Mouse

D1 Florida Mouse burrow; cutaway showing entrance plug and nest

E – Eastern Indigo Snake

F – Gopher Frog

G – Eastern Lubber Grasshopper; Impaled on hawthorn by loggerhead shrike

H – Loggerhead Shrike / Butcherbird

I – Zebra Swallowtail Butterfly

J – Southern Fox Squirrel

K – Corn Snake / Red Rat Snake

L – Oldfield Mouse

M – Cloudless Sulphur Butterfly

N – Bachman’s / Pinewood’s Sparrow

O – Velvet Ant / Cowkiller, flightless female

O1 Velvet Ant male in flight; pursued by Flycatcher

P – Great Crested Flycatcher

Q – Cicada or Dog-Day Cicada

R – Angular-Winged Katydid

S – Pigeon Hawk or Merlin; female

T – Northern Mole Skink

U – Southern Pine Snake

V – Southeastern Pocket Gopher / Sandy-Mounder

V1 Pocket Gopher mound

V2 Pocket Gopher tunnel system
- V3 Pocket Gopher Aphodius Scarab Beetle

V4 Pocket Gopher Onthophagus Scarab Beetle

V5 Pocket Gopher Camel / Cave Cricket

V6 Pocket Gopher Hister Beetle

W – Florida Worm Lizard

X – Doodlebug or Ant Lion Larvae; In cutaway view of sand funnel trap lairs

Y – Harvest Ant or Bull Ant

Y1 Harvest Ant hill and nest entrance

Z – Six-lined Racerunner

a – Oak Toad

b – Green Lynx Spider

c – Bumblebee caught by Spider

d – Short-Tailed Snake

e – Southeastern Crowned Snake

f – Eastern Coral Snake

g – Scarlet King Snake

h – Scarlet Snake

i – Striped Centruroides Scorpion

j – Ground Dove

k – Southern Hognose Snake

l – Southern Toad / Hoptoad

m – Eastern Hognose Snake

n – Eastern Fence Lizard / Swift Lizard

o – Red Turpentine Beetle

p – Pine Sawyer Beetle

q – Metallic Wood Borer Beetle

r – Timber Rattlesnake / Canebreak Rattlesnake

s – Slender Eastern Glass Lizard / Snake

t – Eastern Wood Tick; male & female

u – Hispid Cotton Rat

v – Eastern Cottontail Rabbit

w – Palamedes Swallowtail Butterfly

x – Gulf Fritillary Butterfly

y – Eastern Coachwhip Snake

z – Gray Fox

aa – Eastern Wild Turkey; Gobbler & Hen

bb – White-Tailed Deer; Buck
- cc – Southern Black Racer / Black Snake

dd – Wild / Feral Hog

ee – Red Fox

ff – Scrub Cattle / Piney-Woods Cattle

gg – Striped Skunk

hh – Bobcat

ii – Virginia Opossum

jj – Joree / Rufous-Sided Towhee; male & female

kk – Tiger Swallowtail Butterfly

ll – Northern Bobwhite Quail

mm – Southern Flying Squirrel

nn – Screech Owl

oo – Nine-banded Armadillo

pp – Summer Tanager; male & female

qq – Yellow Bat; roosting in Spanish Moss

rr – Red-Tailed Hawk

ss – Bluejay

tt – Common Crow; in flock

uu – Red-cockaded Woodpecker (RCW)

uua ‘candle’ tree; resin flow created from RCW pecking resin wells gives a candle-like appearance

uub RCW nest cavity

w – Turkey Vulture / Buzzard

ww – Black Vulture / Buzzard

xx – Mourning Dove; in flight

yy – Southeastern Kestrel / Sparrow Hawk / Tillie Hawk; male and female

zz – Pinewood’s Treefrog

a1 – Barking Treefrog / Bell Frog

b2 – White-Breasted Nuthatch

c3 – Brown-Headed Nuthatch

d4 – Brown Creeper

e5 – Southern Pine Beetle

f6 – Black Turpentine Beetle

g7 – Hoary Bat; roosting among pine needles

h8 – Pine Warbler

j9 – Eastern Bluebird; male and female

k10 – American Bird Grasshopper